



Country of Origin Labeling (COOL) Training Exam

Multiple Choice

1. Which act was amended by the Farm Bill and 2002 Supplemental Appropriations Act that requires retailers to notify their customers of country of origin of covered commodities?
 - a. Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act of 1930
 - b. Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946
 - c. Packers and Stockyards Act of 1921
 - d. None of the Above
2. Which of the following is not an example of a processed food item?
 - a. Mussels in Tomato Sauce
 - b. Par-fried Fish Sticks
 - c. Tray over-wrapped Salmon Filets
 - d. Canned Sardines
3. Which of the following facilities are exempt from COOL retail surveillance auditing?
 - a. Bruce's Butcher Shop
 - b. Fran's Fish Market
 - c. Safeway Food Store
 - d. Both a & b
4. Types of violations that may be identified during a COOL audit include all of the following except?
 - a. Failure to Label Product
 - b. Failure to Maintain Records
 - c. Product has Surpassed Shelflife
 - d. Product is Mislabeled
5. If the master container is not available when conducting a traceback for a pre-labeled item, you should use which of the following to verify COOL information?
 - a. Bill of Lading
 - b. Store Logs
 - c. Either a or b
 - d. Both a & b



6. Records relied upon at the point of sale to establish a covered commodity's country of origin and method of production...?
 - a. Must be available during normal business hours for as long as the product is on hand
 - b. Can be forwarded to COOL Program Manager with 48 hours of audit date
 - c. Are not necessary to have on file
 - d. Both a & b
7. If found in violation, how many days is the retailer allowed to take the necessary steps to comply with COOL requirements before penalties are enforced?
 - a. 20 days
 - b. 25 days
 - c. 30 days
 - d. 35days
8. Commingling covered commodity items is acceptable...?
 - a. As long as COOL information of the product with greater proportion is used to label the display
 - b. As long as all possible origins and/or methods of production are listed on the display
 - c. Only if the production designation is the same for all products in the display
 - d. Commingled product is exempt from COOL procedures.
9. During a retail audit you should do all of the following except?
 - a. Limit the audit to only the primary store representative (manager)
 - b. Explain the objective of the audit and what you will be looking for
 - c. Document all of the store representative's contact information
 - d. Provide official picture identification to the store representative
10. Beside fish and shellfish, other covered commodity items will include all of the following except _____ by September 30, 2008?
 - a. Beef Cuts
 - b. Whole Muscle Chicken and Pieces
 - c. Peanuts
 - d. Ground Pork



True/False

- ☐ 11. The responsible authority for conducting COOL retail surveillance audits is the USDA/AMS/LSP/Standardization Branch and representatives thereof.
- ☐ 12. Canned sardines are exempt from COOL requirements.
- ☐ 13. "Ocean caught" is an acceptable production designation for lobster.
- ☐ 14. The supplier of a covered commodity that is responsible for initiating a country of origin and method of production claim must possess or have legal access to records that substantiate the COOL information for 6 months from the date the product is sold.
- ☐ 15. Twist ties and bands are acceptable markings for conveying COOL information.
- ☐ 16. A label stating, "Wild Alaskan King Crab" conveys country of origin and method of production designation in compliance with COOL regulation requirements.
- ☐ 17. Abbreviations and variant spellings that clearly indicate the country of origin are acceptable means of identifying covered commodities according to COOL requirements.
- ☐ 18. It is acceptable to conduct a COOL retail surveillance audit without first identifying yourself to the retail officials, as long as you provide the findings to the retail facility after the audit is concluded.
- ☐ 19. The food court inside the retail supercenter you are visiting is exempt from COOL retail auditing.
- ☐ 20. Tracebacks are optional exercises to go through when conducting an audit of a PACA licensed retail store.

Fill in the Blank

Action Resulting in a Violation	Type of Violation	Corrective Action
Farm-raised tuna steaks in display case with no information regarding country of origin.	21.	22.
Wild shrimp from the U.S., Ecuador, and Chile in a retail bulk bin labeled with a sign above the bin stating, "Product of U.S.A."	23.	24.
Tilapia fillets are identified as "Product of the USA". A record review verified that the Tilapia was from Panama and processed in the USA.	25.	26.
The records to verify the COOL claims and supplier information for whole catfish were located at the retail facility headquarters.	27.	28.